The Florida Architect

March 1955

AIA
faa

Official Journal

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

MAULE DOX* PLANKS



A LOW-COST, FIRE-PROOF SYSTEM FOR FLOOR AND ROOF CONSTRUCTION

* PATENTED

The Maule Dox System provides a fast, simplified, low-cost method of constructing durable floors and flat or sloped roofs from precast, reinforced concrete planks. It is suitable for use in residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial buildings.

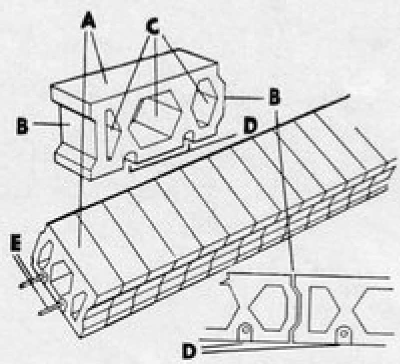
Some of the Advantages of the Maule Dox System

Permits Spans With Flat Ceiling Side Requiring A Minimum Of Finishing • Permits Wide Choice Of Floor Or Roof Covering • Saves Space And Materials—Reduces Building Height 4 to 6 Inches Per Floor • Assures Uniform Live Loads . . . Provides Low Dead Load • Deflection Under Load Minimized by Built-In Camber . . . Excellent Elastic Recovery • Precasting And Proper Curing Eliminates Hazards Of Improper Field Construction • Provides Full Ventilation Under Building • Saves Time, Labor And Materials • Simplifies Utility And Other Service Installations • Conforms To Standard Building Practices And Specifications • Approved and Used by U. S. Army and Navy, Federal Housing, etc.

For Detailed Information About Maule Dox Planks Write or Phone

MAULE
INDUSTRIES, INC.

MIAMI	FT. LAUDERDALE
PHONE 2-7261	LOgan 4-1211
3075 North Miami Ave.	1335 Northeast 26th St.



A. Modular surface of each beam quickly fills in floor or roof area. Floor area thus becomes immediate working deck for other tradesmen to use.
B. Tongue-and-groove design provides positive interlocking of beams . . . distributes loads evenly over entire floor . . . automatically aligns floor in tight, level position.
C. Specially designed openings in each block reduce weight and facilitate installation of utilities, cold air returns, etc.
D. Recessed channels at bottom of block provide accurate spacing and positive, safe anchoring of reinforcing rods.
E. Steel reinforcing rods give structural strength. Built in camber further insures strength of beams.

The
Florida Architect

Official Journal of the Florida Association of Architects of the American Institute of Architects

MARCH, 1955 — VOL. 5, NO. 3

•

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT is published monthly under the authority and direction of the Florida Association of Architects' Publication Committee: Igor B. Polevitzky, G. Clinton Gamble, Edwin T. Reeder. Editor: Roger W. Sherman.

Correspondents — Broward County Chapter: Morton T. Ironmonger . . . Florida North Chapter: Robert E. Crosland, Ocala; F. A. Hollingsworth, St. Augustine; Lee Hooper, Jacksonville; H. L. Lindsey, Gainesville; J. H. Look, Pensacola; E. J. Moughton, Sanford . . . Florida North Central Chapter: Norman P. Gross, Panama City Area; Henry T. Hey, Marianna Area; Charles W. Saunders, Jr., Tallahassee Area . . . Florida Central Chapter: Henry L. Roberts, Tampa; W. Kenneth Miller, Orlando; John M. Crowell, Sarasota.

Editorial contributions, information on Chapter and individual activities and correspondence are welcomed; but publication cannot be guaranteed and all copy is subject to approval of the Publication Committee. All or part of the FLORIDA ARCHITECT'S editorial material may be freely reprinted, provided credit is accorded the FLORIDA ARCHITECT and the author.

Also welcomed are advertisements of those materials, products and services adaptable for use in Florida. Mention of names, or illustrations of such materials and products in editorial columns or advertising pages does not constitute endorsement by the Publication Committee or the Florida Association of Architects.

Address all communications to the Editor, 7225 S. W. 82nd Court, Miami 43, Fla.

McMURRAY 26 MIAMI

And We'll Live To See It Happen, Too!

In the judgement of hard-headed, sober-thinking business men this State of ours is just on the threshold of fantastic development. And, if forecasts, cautiously-phrased statements and announced plans mean anyhing, these gentlemen are backing their beliefs with plenty of action and large amounts of capital.

Take a couple of items as examples. First, plans now being whipped into shape for the near-future construction of the Inter-American Trade and Cultural Center just north of Miami. This dream of a handful of ultra-practical men would, almost by itself, justify all the new motels and hotels and arterial highways now under construction. For the new Center is regarded by its financial sponsors as one of the greatest of all tourist attractions.

From the less spectacular viewpoint, however, it could well prove to be an even more important stimulus for Florida's already spurting industrial activity, particularly from the standpoint of southern hemisphere export. This State, say those men who business it is to know, is a natural for light manufacturing and for final assembly of parts of a vast range of products that our Southern neighbors want and need and cannot get within their own countries.

Here's another example: There's uranium in Florida, lots of it. It now lies dormant as a possible and practical by-product of the phosphate mines in the center of the state. But once refined and processed and put to use as atomic fuel for cheap and plentiful industrial power, Florida could offer industry climate, domestic and export markets and low-cost operations that few other states could ever hope to match.

Of course, cheap atomic power is not as close to Floridians as is the Inter-American Center. But it will come — sooner, perhaps, than most of us realize. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission recently said, *"Our children will enjoy electrical energy developed from atomic power that will be too plentiful and too cheap to meter. And I think I shall live to see it."* Admiral Strauss is one of the hardest of heads, formerly a partner in a great financial house. He is not given to irresponsible public statements!

These are only two examples of many that could be cited to indicate what future developments for Florida are even now in the practical planning stage. Experts say that tourism will expand, not diminish. They say Florida's industry will mushroom. They say that population, on the heels of both trends, will soar beyond presently possible estimates.

And what does all this mean for us? Growth and expansion? Of course. More architects, more demands for architectural services, more work for all architects? Certainly.

But it means much more than that. Opportunity, in anybody's language, is directly coupled to responsibility for making the most of it. If Florida's growth is to become even half of what responsible opinion forecasts, the architectural profession must grow too. New problems are in the making. Architects will be asked to solve them only if they can continue to prove their ability to do so. More than ever our profession requires understandings of the forces that are now shaping the future and the vision to recognize what that future can become. Required too, is the energy to learn and the patience to put new knowledge to good use.

Hollostone CONCRETE PRODUCTS • PRECAST CONCRETE • CRANE SERVICE

COMPANY OF MIAMI P.O. DRAWER 1980 OPA-LOCKA, FLORIDA • PHONE MUrray 8-2526

To Architects, Engineers and Builders of South Florida

Gentlemen:

Several people have asked us lately whether we prestress the "Twin-T." These questions arise out of the fact that a precast unit of similar shape, faithfully copied from our designs, has been offered to the market complete with prestressing wires.

Realizing that in many applications prestressed concrete is an excellent material, we have closely followed new developments in the art and have upon several occasions considered prestressing our products. We have visited several plants producing prestressed items and have listened to the arguments of the experts. However, we have not found sufficient cause to prestress the structural shapes we are now producing; and in the "Twin-T" shape we find a copious supply of disadvantages for prestressing, particularly in the popular span/depth ratios of its application to building construction. We therefore do not prestress it and do not plan to prestress it.

We do plan to offer in the near future a precast structural shape designed for prestressing.

The "Twin-T" was developed at Hollostone and we have installed many thousands of units in hundreds of buildings in Florida. We remain eager to advance its quality and versatility wherever possible. The "Twin-T" is sold only by the Hollostone Co. of Miami. It is available in lightweight pumice or standard limerock concrete for spans to 35', cantilevers to 16'.

R. H. Higgins

Secretary

"Twin T"

Trade Mark Registered
Patent Pending

In Varied Interests Lies Our Strength



Is there a growing trend toward regionalism in architectural affairs?

Is it a strong and healthy trend?

Or does it pose a threat to our national professional solidarity?

Here are thoughtful answers to those important questions from a wise and seasoned observer who is also a ranking officer of the A.I.A.

By GEORGE BAIN CUMMINGS
Secretary, The American Institute of Architects.

Occasionally, in the course of my duties and pleasures as Secretary, I am privileged to travel about the country, visiting groups of members in their native habitat. Always the experience is tonic and enriching.

Wherever I go I meet good men, trying honestly, earnestly and with measurable effectiveness to do the job society expects of an architect.

Perhaps it is in Pennsylvania; and the panel discusses research and new building products in the experimental stage. Perhaps it is in Ohio; and a speaker thrills a group by opening their eyes to the rich architectural heritage left by pioneers in this region. Again it may be in New Mexico; and I observe one of the finest workshops in public relations I have ever attended.

Or it may be within view of Mt. Rainier that I am permitted the honor of presenting the charter to a newly formed chapter, and gaze into the earnest faces of the founding members, as a federal judge reminds them of the excellence of their calling and their potential usefulness to their state. Perhaps it is in Texas where things are on a big scale, including their state association meetings. And I am edified and challenged by the opinions expressed of our profession by a panel of intelligent and able laymen.

On another occasion it is in Connecticut that I hear reports rendered to the annual meeting indicating substantial co-operation between factors of local government and the architects of the state. A new chapter is to be chartered in Illinois; and I am given the privilege of presenting the scroll and of noting the eager and understanding reception given to my simple recital of what goes on at the Octagon. Presentation of the charter to a new chapter in Tennessee affords another view of architects hard at work in the service of their community, against the backdrop of the lovely Smokies.

Always at national conventions local architects lead us, with becoming pride, to see the things that are beautiful and inspiring and worthy of emulation in their section of the country. And when we hold our sessions there is rich variety of nourishment for both mind and spirit.

It is good to go about. One returns home and resumes his own task with refreshed spirit, stimulated imagination, and a warm sense of professional solidarity. And in his heart he is grateful for friends, for sharing, for the assurance that he is not alone. He is all the more resolved in high purpose.

There are great differences among the regional groups; and their variety makes for richness of pattern in the tapestry of our national professional life. Yet two factors are found in *all* groups. They constitute the strong common denominator of our profession—the goodwill in, and among, decent men; and our dedication to the highest service of our society. This I believe. On this I rely.

It has taken a long time to achieve the degree of organizational unity The Institute now enjoys. We are a small profession—not over 20,000 registered architects among 160,000,-

(Continued on Page 12)

How to Travel and Have Fun

By

T. TRIP RUSSELL

There are all sorts of ways to travel in Europe. Some American tourists of last summer brought back the saddest stories I've ever heard. I am continually amazed that they contrive to be so miserable and get themselves into such fantastic situations. Exhausted and broke at the end of their trip, they often resolve never to do it again. It's a worthy resolve! Since they're obviously not good travellers it should be followed. But it seldom is!

In reality, travel in Europe is fun. There are three cardinal rules to follow: *first*, Don't try to live up to an absolute schedule; *second*, Don't try to see everything; and, *third*, Go to enjoy yourself. These are certainly simple rules you'd expect anyone to know. The trouble with many people is that their common sense becomes affected by the fearful thought that a chance for European travel *may* never come again. Rules go out the window; and what should be fun becomes a miserable disappointment.

This past summer I went to France. Any other countries I may have touched upon were only incidental. My only serious purpose was to see as much of France as I possibly could in a month. I saw about half of what I would like someday to see—maybe not even half.

To do that, I flew to Paris and rented a French car. Arrangements for that must be made in advance, a good way being through your A.A.A. There is a large deposit (which you get back), but prices are moderate and service is frequent, good, and no more expensive in France than in Georgia. Beware of taking an American car. They're not only expensive to operate, but their size is a definite handicap in many foreign cities.

It's well to reserve a hotel room for several nights in Paris if you are arriving by air, because you won't know where to go. A. A. A. will arrange that, too. The same applies to Rome, London, Madrid, or any national capital. Beyond that, reservations are a mistake. They tie you down and stifle all your erratic impulses. In France the exception to this rule is Dijon, where the main route from Paris to Cannes makes a convenient one-night stop — and at Nice and Cannes in the months of July and August.



At Avignon is Priory, one of the most sublime hotels in all my experience and the home of wonderful food in a romantic setting. This snapshot can only vaguely suggest the charm of the place.

Otherwise, hotel reservations, unless tourist traffic quadruples, are a waste of valuable stamps. The same goes for restaurants. True, you might not get in the *Pyramide* at Vienne unless you have booked, but I assure you there are a half dozen others almost as good within a stone's throw.

Which brings me to another point. Insisting on *the* most famous, *the* most fashionable, or *the* most anything, hotel or restaurant, is an excellent way to waste a lot of money. Everything is much cheaper and often much better in the fine old establishments used by the French, and not as well known. Don't use American Guide Books. As soon as you get to Paris, buy a Michelin Guide—put out by the Michelin Tire Company—and use it. It knows everything and is absolutely honest.

Trying to cover too much ground is torture. Most tours give one day to motoring from Paris to Cannes. To do that, one can glance at the stately towers of Sens, see Fountainbleau from a distance. At Dijon, one of the world's great museums must be passed up and one of the world's great restaurants can be looked at, since it is not time for dinner. A glimpse through an archway is all one has of the noble Abbey of Tournus; and as Lyon, Balence and the great walls of Avignon whiz by, the only sensation is one of extreme frustration.

French roads are excellent except through the villages, where cobblestones are more effective in reducing speed than any number of signs. You can travel comfortably at about as many kilometers per hour as you would miles in the States. Plan doing not more than 200 kilometers a day. Travelling between twelve and two o'clock is pleasant, because traffic is less and most places are closed.

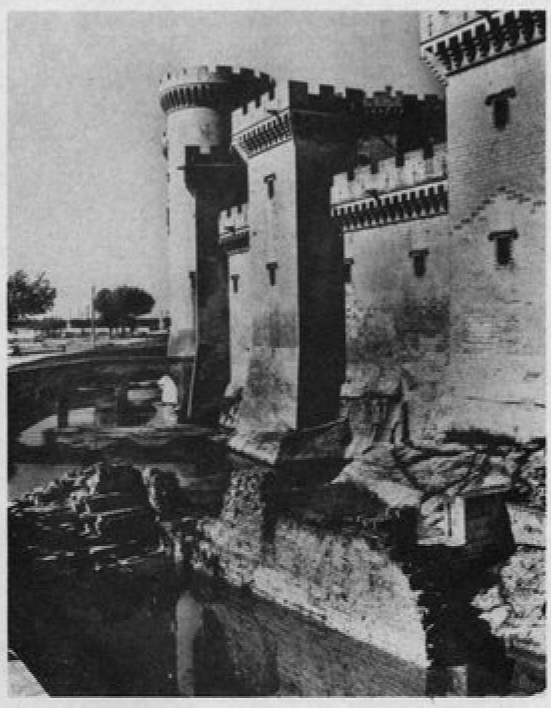
It's really tough to get a light lunch in France. The best restaurants are not open and the cheaper ones insist on serving you dinner, which only puts you to sleep. Do as the French do. Buy some cheese, (each area has its own, and all are wonderful) a loaf of delicious French bread and a half bottle of local wine, and eat it miles from anywhere in some forest glade. When evening comes you then have both the capacity and the money to enjoy *Les Trois Faisans* or the *Maison des Tetes*.

It may be fun to dazzle your friends later with photographs; but standing around waiting for the sun to be right or the traffic to move can be a pain in the neck. Just be sure that the camera isn't having a better time than you are. When it comes to taking pictures, I shoot from the hip and some surprising results come about.

Some of the most rewarding sights are seen on the spur of the moment. Conversely, some of the much advertised spots are not worth a second look. Some people, (though with remarkably dreary minds) reported last summer that Paris was sad, dull and decadent. Their politics must have gotten mixed up with their judgement! Yes, it was a rainy summer in Paris. But it is impossible to find Paris dull; and it still remains a city of irresistable charm.

If travellers would forget the Eiffel Tower, the Invalides and the Folies Bergere and visit instead the towers of Notre Dame, the Cluny

(Continued on Page 6)



The South-of-France country is beautiful, varied and steeped in history. At Tarascon, Philip Le Bel's castle, above, looks as formidable as the day it was built.



If it's Roman ruins you want, France has plenty of them. And many are much better preserved than in Italy—like these I found and photographed at Arles.

How to Travel and Have Fun



This is a Le Corbusier building at Marseilles; but crudity of execution has effectively spoiled a magnificent design conception.

Museum and the Opera Comique, they would have something different to talk about. They no doubt found the George V expensive and noisy. But if, as I did, they had stayed at the Royal Conde on the left bank, they would have found a charming place, quiet and reasonable.

There's a lot of building in France. But, compared with this country, it doesn't seem like much, though the percentage of really outstanding work is, I would say, about the same. The influence of Corbusier is very strong; and his own apartment house in Marsaille is perhaps the best example. It displays a crudity of workmanship and a harsh use of color that, to an extent, distracts from its splendid conception.

Certainly next most important is the work of August Perret at Le Havre. It has much greater refinement and, since it comprises a large number of buildings, displays the French genius for large scale planning. The broad terraces, beautiful gardens and exciting use of sculpture can be enjoyed even among the unfinished buildings and barricaded streets.

As I had a modest part in the destruction of a lot of bridges across the Loire and Rhone, I was interested in what the French had done to replace them. The new ones are clean,



Typical of many old French cities is this street is Strasbourg where red geraniums lining the window boxes contrast pleasantly with the black-and-white of old houses.

simple and surprisingly light. It would be nice if we had one over the Miami River that was as aesthetically satisfying!

All through Paris, especially around the University, new apartment houses are springing up, following closely the Corbusier influence. There is relatively little single family residence construction. Commercial building is occasionally quite fine; and I put my car into a couple of slick new ramp garages.

Reconstruction of war-damaged monuments proceeds slowly. More damage was done by ten years of neglect than by bombs; and the major reconstruction is often necessary. The magnificent cathedrals at Ronen and St. Quenton are being slowly put back together, but some lovely buildings are simply beyond help.

Much is done for the tourist in France today. But it is often a toss-up whether the crowds won't spoil one's enjoyment of the show. The fountains at Versailles are superb, but it's rather heavy going to arrange to see them. Some of the world's finest music can be found at Nimes, Perpignan and Aix en Provence, but it's hard to get seats and the hotels in little towns are taxed to capacity during the festivals. I saw *Aida* in the old Roman Arena at Nimes—a spectacular show, but musically somewhat overpowered by the setting and props.

The real reward of travelling in France comes from the quiet cafes and in the old streets illuminated at night with such sublety and dramatic fitness. You find it in old Roman buildings, better preserved than those in Italy; and in quiet corners of anicient churches, turned irridescent by the sun through jewelled windows. And it comes too, from the noisy markets, just as they were centuries ago, and from the gardens of the Luxembourg, where children sail toy boats in the enormous fountain and ice cream is less than a nickle.

And the French—"*Didn't you find them mercenary, unfriendly, suspicious?*" ask my American friends. The answer is simply—*No!* I found them reserved, hospitable, patient on the whole. True there were a few whose Gallic necks I would like to have wrung! But then, who doesn't feel the same way about a couple of characters in one's own home town?

Know Your State Board

Five busy men are dedicated to the job of protecting the public by seeing that legal standards for professional practice are maintained.



S. RALPH FETNER, A.I.A. President . . Born in Laurinburg, N. Carolina, and a resident of Jacksonville since 1925. A gradaute of Georgia Tech's architectural school and associated with Mellen C. Greeley prior to establishing his own office. Member of the State Board since 1949 and now serving his second term as its president.

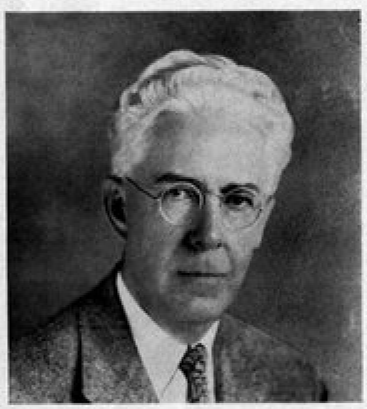
This year will mark the 40th Anniversary of the Florida State Board of Architecture. Since the first Board members were appointed and the body organized on July 15, 1915, the scope of its detailed activities and responsibilities have broadened.

Today the State Board is not only the guardian of technical competency for the practice of architecture in Florida. It is also quite as jealous a guardian of professional rights for each individual architect. Today the State Board has two basic functions: One is to act as an examining agency and a registration bureau. The other is to act as a regulatory body to assure the legal practice of architecture under the Florida State law. As such it can become, when necessary, a disciplinary body also.

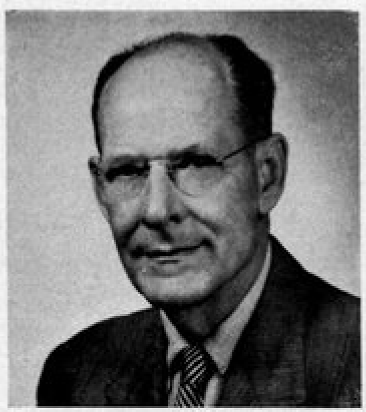
Architects in this State are fortunate because, in the vast majority of instances, appointments to the State Board have been well considered, remarkably free from politics. Men who are now serving to maintain professional standards of good architectural practice are of the highest possible professional and personal caliber.

The job they have sworn to do throughout each 4-year appointment goes largely unrewarded. Compensation of $10 per day—even with traveling expenses and out-of-town living allowances—hardly pays for the grueling 12-hour 5-day sessions that are held twice a year. And it pays not at all for the substantial amount of "home-work" incident to Board activities—such as development of examination questions, a steady flow of correspondence on legal as well as technical phases of State Board work and an almost incessant series of interviews relative to various points of technical qualifications for registration, matters of Board procedure, or investigations into alleged violations of architectural practice regulations.

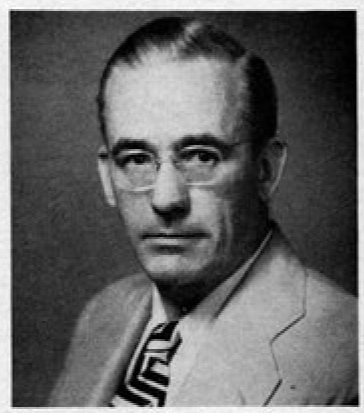
Little publicity has been given to all this. The result is more of a widespread misunderstanding of just how the State Board functions that should exist. Among candidates for architectural registration—particularly those who are struggling to pass the Junior Examinations—the impression seems



MELLEN C. GREELEY, F.A.I.A., Secretary . . . Born in Jacksonville, Florida, and a life-long resident of the state. Opened his own office in Jacksonville in 1909 after technical training in various other offices. Is the author of numerous articles on architecture and allied subjects and is listed in *Who's Who In America*. Appointed to the State Board in 1923 and has served continuously as its Secretary-Treasurer since then.



RUSSELL T. PANCOAST, F.A.I.A. . . . Born in Merchantville, N. J., and a resident of Miami Beach since 1914. After architectural training at Univ. of Pennsylvania and Cornell, began practice as partner of Pancoast & Sibbert in 1926, then operated his own office until formation of current partnership with associates. A member of the State Board since 1946, a past president of the Board and currently its Examination Committee chairman.



ARCHIE G. PARISH, A.I.A. . . . Born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a resident of St. Petersburg since 1924. After extensive office and academic training, formed partnership, Brown and Parish, in 1926, then independent practice until establishing association with Robert B. Crowe, A.I.A., in 1950. Appointed to the State Board in 1941; also has served as Chairman, Building Code Committee of St. Petersburg since 1945.

to prevail that the State Board is a kind of an impersonal ogre with five heads and a penchant for bending itself completely backward over a hurdle bristling with technicalities and arbitrary negatives. Even to some of those who apply for registration in Florida with a background of practice in other states, Board actions may sometimes seem quite as arbitrarily perverse.

Actually, the exact reverse is true. An observer of any of the Board's business sessions could not help being deeply impressed with the thoughtful and detailed consideration accorded every matter brought before it. He would be struck, first, by the fact that the Board's standards of technical competence for the practice or architecture are high. But he would find them in accord with technical standards of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. And he would discover that every question of individual qualification is thoroughly explored and discussed until a unanimous decision can be passed upon it.

This observer—yourself, for instance—would come quickly to realize that every decision of the State Board must be made in the light of a number of factors. First, there must be strict observance of statutes

(Continued on Page 10)



RICHARD BOONE ROGERS . . . Born in Berlin, Germany, of American parents, but has lived in Florida most of his life. Educated in Orlando schools, Rollins College, U. S. Naval Academy and the architectural school of Columbia University. After experience in northern offices, established his own practice in Orlando in 1936. Has been active in civic affairs and Florida Central Chapter, F.A.A. Was appointed to the State Board in 1954.

Your State Board...

(Continued from Page 9)

relating to the practice of architecture in this state. Second, there must be equally strict observance of the Board's own rules and regulations, developed from provisions of the Statutes.

Third, there is the State Board's basic responsibility to protect the public from possibly disastrous results of technical incompetence or improper professional behavior. And finally there is an added responsibility to the architectural profession itself. Incompetence or malpractice hurts the profession as a whole even more than it harms an individual architect's client. And, being seasoned professionals themselves, each Board member is actively aware of that fact.

In view of all these backgrounds, against which every decision of the Board, however minor, must be made, it is safe to say that the Board's actions are almost judicially fair and impartial. In judging examinations, for example, a system of numbering and a scrupulous check of all papers preserves the anonymity of each applicant. Grades are made on the basis of performance, not people; and not until after all grades have been totaled does any Board member know who passed, or who failed what.

The same judicial attitude is held relative to the Board's work—now greatly on the increase—of enforcing the statutes and its own rules. As a regulatory body the Board has had, since 1953, the power of forcing compliance through the medium of legal action on its own right. But it cannot take that action unless it has proof that a violation actually exists as alleged. Then action is swift and so far has been remarkably conclusive. However, much of the Board's enforcement success has come from warnings. It has found that ignorance of the law is, sometimes, a valid excuse. And in such cases, the gloved hand serves better than the bare fist.

If ever there were a body profoundly dedicated to the cause of bettering the public and profession it serves, that body is the Florida State Board of Architecture. It deserves the understanding and intelligent support of every architect who has received the stamp of professional approval from its hands.

LET'S STOP GIVING AWAY GOOD ADVICE!

Our profession in Florida is daily losing thousands of dollars of personal income because of either a reluctance to accept the $5 or $10 office consultant fee, or by our failure to let the public know we are interested therein. Many old timers and quite a few of the larger offices frown on this source of income. So we continually give away advice or squabble over fee schedules.

Ever since the first witch doctor concocted a brew of roots, or drove off evil spirits by beating on drums, the medical profession (admittedly the best paid) has found no indignity in sending a bill for $5.00 for an office visit. Beating the tom-toms won't help us. But certainly a little well-organized interest in this direction would produce an added source of fuel for maintaining a safe distance between the "wolf" and our door.

For the newly-registered the consultant service is a natural. Hardly a month passes when Mr. and Mrs. Householder do not find themselves in a dilemma. Should we re-hang this door? How about a wall versus a fence around our patio? Can that large bedroom be successfully divided into two smaller ones?

Doctors still treat hangnails, blisters and hangovers. But we? We are thumbing our noses at a 100% increase in personal income.

Our holier-than-thou attitude also just might be scaring away a lot of good job prospects. Most people are a lot more afraid of visiting an architect than going to a doctor or lawyer. Convince a man you don't bite by giving him some such needed advice about eliminating a drip over his kitchen door—for the grandiose fee of $7.50—and he will be much more willing to pay an 8 per cent fee on the new house he builds next year.

This thing can mushroom. Let's stop sniffing the blossoms and start tapping some of the life producing sap. There are hundreds of thousands flowing by us each year, while we make like Ferdinand! — JOHN STETSON, Palm Beach.

In Varied Interests . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

000 people. And our job is to counsel this great nation so that its buildings and aggregations of buildings shall be not only safe to use, but well-suited to its needs and interests, and withal in harmony with the natural setting. And, somehow, fraught with a sense of goodness that is indeed beauty. There is no higher demand made upon any professional group; and we may well unite deep pride with a sober sense of our responsibility. It is well—it is necessary—that we be strongly organized.

Fifteen years ago there were few more than 2000 members of The Institute—the only national organization of the profession. A campaign of unification was conducted which, in the next decade, raised our membership many fold and brought into our framework of organization the many state and local groups which had existed outside the fold. And when at last unification could be regarded as accomplished, applications for membership continued to pour in. And now, in these recent two years of my Secretaryship, applications have been received at the steady rate of some sixty a month, and are continuing without sign of dimunition. Now we have well over 10,000 members. And so we are growing strong in numbers.

Along with the extension of our membership, new chapters have been formed and will continue to be formed in the good old way of nature, by the division of "cells." I believe there were some sixty chapters fifteen years ago; now there are 117. Every state now has at least one chapter, and in all the state capitals the voice of the profession may make itself heard.

And as this proliferation has taken place, it has become more than ever necessary as well as wise to select members of The Board of Directors of The Institute upon a geographical basis, so that all parts of the country will be represented in determining national professional policy. Thus the domain of The Institute has been divided into districts and ré-divided —and may be re-divided again, if greater professional advantage and organizational effectiveness are to be gained thereby.

Because of this division into regions, local consciousness of common interests—at least in the choice of regional directors—has led to tentative degrees of regional organization. Where districts are conterminous with states—as in New York and Texas—regional organization has been a very natural development and has evolved to a high degree of integrated effort and procedure. Offices have been set up and executives have been installed. Where regions are wide-flung, organization has been slower. But at last we have a regional council, by one name or another, in each of the twelve districts.

ONE PROFESSION IN SERVICE — ***From an address given by George M. Miehls, Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc.***

The next twenty-five years should witness developments just as startling as a review of the past half century permits us to see in retrospect. Industrial research will most assuredly be in the vanguard. Its allies in the construction industry will build, alter, tear down and rebuild to serve its needs. And Architects and Engineers will be on the teams.

We think of Architecture as one profession and Engineering as another—two separate and distinct professions. They are, in theory. But actually, they are one in service. Architecture cannot be complete without intimate and inseparable union with Engineering.

This is more true today than it has ever been in history. It will become more potently essential in the future. As our structures—be they commercial, industrial or institutional — become more and more integrated in their machine-like precision of design, it becomes increasingly apparent that Architecture must assimilate and co-ordinate unto itself the specialized fields of Engineering and utilize for the benefit of the Architectural Profession the talent and experience of the Engineer.

The designation *"Architect-Engineer"* was coined during the preparedness era before World War II to express the close relationship between the Architectural and Engineering Professions. I like that designation, because it recognizes an essential cooperative union designed for integrated service. In the organization which I am privileged to represent, it is we — *Architects and Engineers* — who serve; and in our experience, we find that "we" can serve more fully than can "I." Service is our sole commodity.

I think this is all to the good, especially when I read of the extraordinarily effective regional conference recently held in the Gulf States District. A meeting of the A.I.A. Committee on School Buildings was held concurrently and the program of the conference was derived from that committee's agenda. Noted national figures in education attended and addressed the conference, attracting news attention from all over the country. Nothing succeeds like success; and this district's conferences will be eagerly awaited and attended in the future. Many other districts, each in their own way, are developing regional meetings to a high degree of usefulness in professional development and in public service.

Now, a question arises in my mind. We have striven for years to gain unity as professionals, to gain strength through numbers, to gain an effective voice with government—at national, state and local levels—and to develop a national forum and an effective medium of communication for the profession. Will the continued development of strong regional councils and attention to their programs dilute our national solidarity and diminish effectiveness? Will it lead to fission rather than fusion? Conceivably it might.

But I do not believe that it will. Because, as I have said, I rely upon the goodwill of the members of our profession, and upon our dedication to the highest service of our society. Because I believe that The Board of Directors, as it may be constituted year after year, will not only represent, but will lead the membership. Because I believe in a fully-integrated program of professional development that will require and use the best effort of every member—in his personal practice and service to his community, in his work in, and for, his chapter, in his participation in the council of his region, in his service upon the different levels of the "vertical" and other national committees, and in his attendance at national conventions.

We need to perfect ourselves individually and as a profession in the full and fine discipline we profess. By cultivating and conserving the richness of individual differences of talent and performance, and by cordially and constantly interchanging experience and acquired wisdom, we may enjoy all the advantages of regional characteristics within a framework of unified endeavor and dedication in the service of our day and generation. This is a realizable goal. We are planning to attain it.

Joint Architect-Engineer Policy Code

The Architect-Engineer Policy Proposal, first drafted by a Joint FAA-FEC Committee, has been subject to further study and revisions. Here is its final form as approved and accepted as a code of good practice by both professional organizations.

PREAMBLE:

By its very nature the rendering of professional services by the design professions must be on a high ethical and professional basis. It is presupposed that the collaborators will perform their services in a cooperative manner with competence and efficiency and in full compliance with the "Code of Ethics" of the various professions.

Professional service, performed singly or in collaboration, entails exhaustive study and research in preparation for the solution of the problem, and careful application of talent to sound planning and design and the highest integrity in guarding the client's interest.

1—BASIS

The functions and the responsibilities properly inherent to the practice of architecture and engineering frequently overlap. For that reason it is difficult to establish an arbitrary and precise measure by which to determine whether a particular project should be regarded by the professions as an architectural or as an engineering project. Increasingly, present day projects require the services of both professions. However, the interests of the public and of both of the professions will be advanced if certain policies can be established and adhered to in the relations between the two professions. Suggestions for such policies follow.

2—ARCHITECTS

Architects should be engaged as the prime professionals for projects such as residences, apartments, hotels, stores, office buildings, churces, schools, hospitals, courthouses, and all other similar private, commercial and public buildings. The engineer should not seek the position of prime professional on such projects.

3—ENGINEERS

Engineers should be engaged as the prime professional for projects such as roads, bridges, docks, power plants, electrical generation, transmission and distribution, water control, water supply and distribution, sewage collection and disposal, heating and air conditioning when not a part of a major building project, factories with mechanical or electrical equipment an important feature and all other similar projects. The architect should not seek the position of prime professional on such projects.

4—EITHER PROFESSIONAL

There exists a third classification of projects for which the prime professional may properly be either an architect or an engineer. On such projects the construction cost of the portion of the work designed by either the architect or the engineer may represent from 40% to 60% of the construction cost of the entire project. Stadia, industrial buildings, warehouses, cold storage, and refrigerated buildings commonly fall within this classification. Either of the two professions may properly be designated prime professional on such projects.

5—USE BY EACH

The prime professional for any project shall call in members of the other profession to furnish the services in the field of that profession required by the project. Only registered members of either profession shall be called in, and their work shall bear their signature and their professional seal, subordinated to that of the prime professional.

6—FEE SCHEDULES

Each profession shall prepare a special schedule of fees that should be for the sole use of, and that should be used by, the prime professional in paying for services furnished by the member of the other profession called in.

7—ADHERENCE

Adherence by the two professions to these considerations will assure the public the service to which it is entitled; it will promote good will between the professions; it will enhance the standing of both professions in public opinion, and it will promote the selection of professionals on the basis of ability to give proper service rather than on the basis of lowest price.

8—GENERAL

Nothing in the above would mitigate against an architect or an engineer from joining forces for the purpose of designing a building of any type in a manner and under conditions satisfactory to each of them.



V. R. Gorham, Treasurer of the Florida State A.G.C. Council, pinch-hitting for President Ira Koger, presents a citation to F.A.A. Chapter president John Stetson, while George J. Votaw and F.A.A. Secretary-Treasurer Edgar S. Wortman beam appreciation for their own awards.

A.G.C. Awards Citations

Relations between architects and general contractors of the Palm Beach area are better than ever because of what happened during the evening of February 9th. At that time the Florida East Coast Chapter of the A.G.C. held its annual meeting; and the high point of the evening was the presentation, to three architects of the Palm Beach F.A.A. Chapter, of citations "*For outstanding achievement during 1954.*" Recipients were: John Stetson, Edgar S. Wortman and George J. Votaw.

Award of the citations was made by secret vote of the membership of the A.G.C. Chapter; and when the poll was made, over 60 per cent of the architects in the area received votes. This speaks well for the overall conduct of architectural business in Palm Beach, for qualfications of the citation covered three points of distinction: First, preparation of clear and concise drawings and specifications; second, cooperation with general contractors in adhering to recommended bidding procedures; and, third, protection of the interests of clients and equitable consideration of general contractors and sub-contractors. The three winners received the greatest number of votes from the contractors.

This is the first of what the A.G.C. chapter hopes will be a continuing yearly award that will eventually become a custom in other chapters throughout the State. It follows the trend, started last year in the Florida South Chapter, F.A.A., of recognizing outstanding performance in various groups of the construction industry; and without question it is an excellent means for promoting better inter-industry relations.

In view of that, it is interesting to learn that the F.A.A. Palm Beach Chapter is contemplating a similar award program for this year in recognition of outstanding performance on the part of general and sub-contractors.

The meeting was attended by F.A.A. President Clinton Gamble who presented A.G.C. awards to contractors V. R. Gorham, Vincent L. Burkhardt, Harold L. Hawkins and P. C. Lissenden for outstanding efforts in the interests of improving conditions in the construction industry of the area.

News & Notes

Electrical Contractors, State Board, Endorse College Building Program

Virtually every phase of Florida's construction industry has signified, to various legislative committees and government officials at Tallahassee, complete approval of the proposal to build a new home for the College of Architecture and Allied Arts at Gainesville. The State Board of Architecture has written to Governor Collins on the subject.

And so has the Florida Association of Electrical Contractors. JAMES DANDELAKE, chairman of that body's legislative committee, signed a resolution endorsing the proposed building " . . . *so this College can keep pace with the growth of the State and provide the training of men so urgently needed in the construction industry.*" The resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting of the Association's Board of Directors in Jacksonville, January 23.

(Continued on Page 18)



ALBERT P. WOODARD, A.I.A., served as a member of the State Board of Architecture from January, 1952, to November, 1954. Born in Fayetteville, Tenn., he graduated in architecture from Georgia Tech and opened his own office in Atlanta, Ga., in 1936. After a 4-year service with the Corps of Engineers, USA, he established his present office in Tallahassee in 1946.

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 17)

FES & FAA Boards Planning Joint Luncheon Meeting

The Florida Engineering Society will hold its annual Convention at the Princess Iscena Hotel in Daytona Beach, April 21, 22 and 23, winding up the session with a luncheon meeting of the new Board of Directors on Saturday, April 23. HARVEY PIERCE, recently-elected FES president, has suggested to FAA President CLINTON GAMBLE that a joint luncheon meeting of both Boards of Directors be held on that date. The April meeting of the FAA Board had previously set for April 16 at Daytona.

Student Chapter Home Show Slated for April 21 to 24

With the chief aim of bringing students and practicing architects together at an exhibit of common interest, the Student Chapter annual Home Show at Gainesville will be more ambitious than any yet attempted. Feature attraction of the affair will be an exhibition Florida house, completely equipped and furnished. Design of the house will be chosen by competion among the students.

A week-end of fun has been planned—a picnic and swim party Friday night; a luncheon Saturday

(Continued on Page 20)

State Board Announces New Registrations

At the January meeting of the Florida State Board of Architecture, held at Jacksonville January 18-23, S. RALPH FETNER of Jacksonville was re-elected President, and MELLEN C. GREELEY was continued in the position of Secretary-Treasurer.

During the session, 93 applicants took one or more of the examinations for architectural registrations, 23 of these being new applicants taking State Board exams for the first time. After results had been tabulated, RUSSELL T. PANCOAST, Chairman of the Examining Committee, announced that 26 individuals had successfully met the technical requirements for registration. This was 28 per cent of the number taking the

tests and was the best showing made at any examination period since World War II.

Registrations issued by the Board in the period from July 12, 1954, to January 22, 1955, total 60. Of these, 32 were to residents of Florida and 29 were to architects already practicing in other states. Out-of-state registrations included 7 from New York, 5 from Illinois, 3 each from Missouri and Alabama, 2 from Minnesota, and one each from California, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Washington.

Following is the list of Florida registrants:

Ft. Lauderdale
- Lawrence Browning
- Arthur D. Inwood
- Charles F. McAlpine, Jr.

Gainesville
- William B. Eaton
- Wayne D. Heasley
- John D. Parrish
- Frank B. Reeves

Gulfport
- James Y. Bruce

Jacksonville
- Cecil B. Burns
- Herbert Coons, Jr.
- Roy M. Pooley, Jr.

Miami
- Ralph A. Anderson
- James H. Church
- Edward E. Crain
- William M. Friedman
- John O. Grimshaw
- Joseph G. Rentscher
- Joseph N. Smith, *III*
- Roy W. Spence, Jr.
- Freeman L. Walker
- William P. Whiddon

Miami Beach
- Howard M. Dunn

Panama City
- Thomas H. Daniels

St. Petersburg
- Charles L. Colwell
- Thomas W. Moss

Sarasota
- Edward J. Seibert

Starke
- Frank G. George

Stuart
- Donald E. Armstrong

Tallahassee
- Forrest R. Coxen
- George M. Megginson

Tampa
- Donald E. Clark

West Palm Beach
- Charles E. Toth

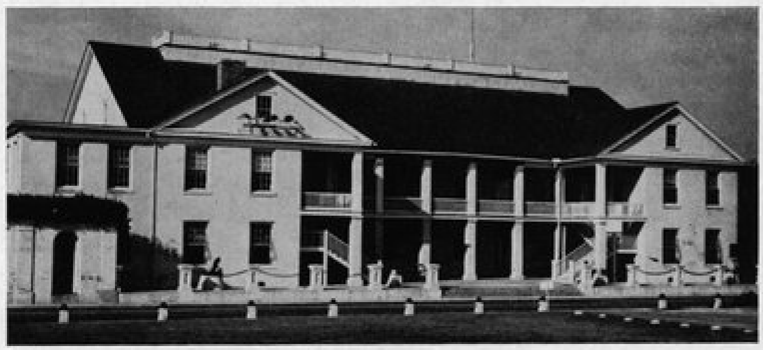
Design Award for St. Augustine Architect



F. A. HOLLINGSWORTH, A.I.A., St. Augustine, member, Florida North Chapter, F.A.A.

A citation for architectural design was awarded F. A. HOLLINGSWORTH, veteran St. Augustine architect, on behalf of the St. Augustine Historical Society by Judge DAVID R. DUNHAM, the Society's president, at a meeting February 8. The citation, handsomely embossed in color and done on parchment, was presented for Mr. Hollingsworth's work in restoring the Florida State Arsenal, for his work with the Society in restoring the Triay and Fornelle houses, for his study of Spanish architecture and its use in St. Augustine structures and for his work on the Webb Memorial Building of the Society.





Top, Webb Memorial Building, headquarters of the St. Augustine Historical Society; and, above, the Florida State Arsenal, both of which were the basis for the Society's architectural design award.

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 18)

for visiting architects; and the annual Beaux Arts Ball Saturday night.

The Student Chapter, through its Secretary, WALTER J. STANTON, extends a special invitation to visit the Home Show to every architect in the state.

Industrial Zoning Urged For Palm Beach County

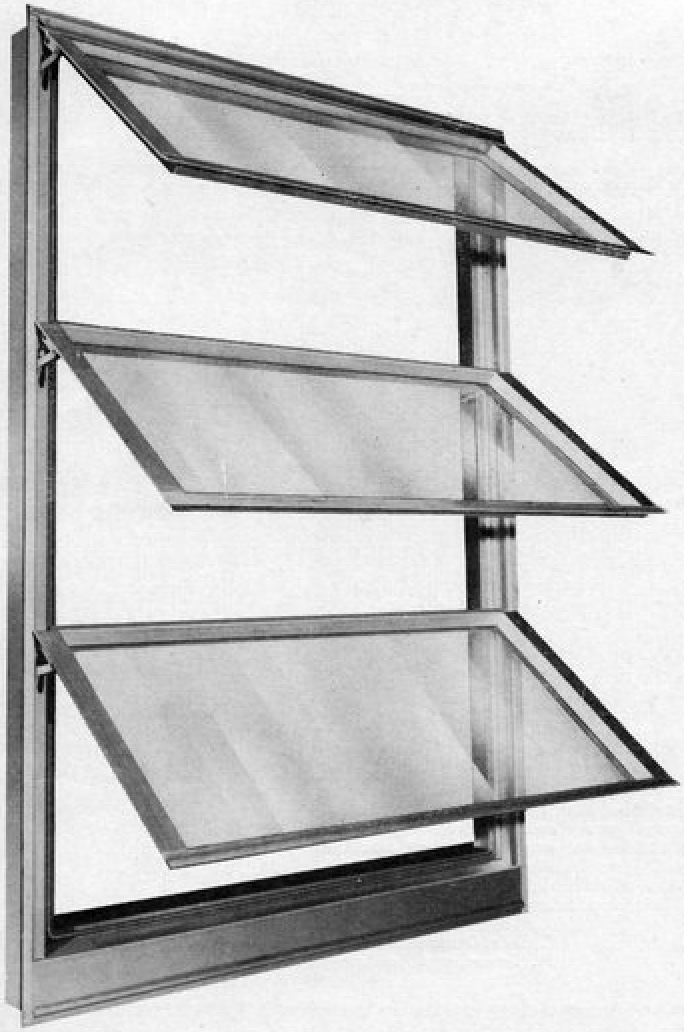
Architects have taken leadership in putting the spotlight on the growing need for the orderly control of industrial developments in Palm Beach County. At the Chapter meeting on February 10, a resolution was adopted calling on county commissioners to set up a county zoning and building code in the shortest possible time. The resolution urged immediate action *"to insure public health and safety and to prevent lowering of property values."*

The resolution was sent, with a covering letter signed by JOHN STETSON, Palm Beach Chapter president, to the Board of County Commissioners, to public officials of all communities in Palm Beach County and to various civic clubs, as well as newspapers.

Palm Beach County is not alone in the need for better overall planning and regulatory controls for industrial construction. Industry is expanding at a rapid rate in every section of the state. Action of Palm Beach architects could well serve as inspiration to those in other localities.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Florida Association of Architects shall be to unite the architectural profession within the State of Florida to promote and forward the objectives of the The American Institute of Architects; to stimulate and encourage continual improvement within the profession; to cooperate with the other professions; to promote and participate in the matters of general public welfare, and represent and act for the architectural profession in the State; and to promote educational and public relations programs for the advancement of the profession.



This is News!

Gate City's Aluminum
Awning Window—
the most outstanding achievement
in window design and construction
in contemporary architecture

and here's why...

Self-Adjusting Sash: The new Gate City Aluminum Window eliminates the need for compensating screws and manual adjustment by its use of Gate City's exclusive split-quadrant sash arms. Enclosed in the jambs, they permit the sash *automatic* adjustment for perfect, tight closure.

Aluminum Strip Glazing: Gate City eliminates all putty problems in its aluminum window by using extruded aluminum glazing strips instead. Secured by hidden, yet easily accessible screws, these extrusions provide the sash with strength and rigidity; they also allow for factory glazing.

Completely Enclosed Hardware:
Open or closed, no unsightly projecting arms or locking devices blemish the clean, uncluttered appearance of this window. All operating hardware is *completely enclosed* from all sides. The entire mechanism may be fully exposed for oiling or inspection by simply removing the cover plates.

Full Factory Weatherstripping:
An absolutely tight all-around seal is provided by tough resilient vinyl...factory applied at jambs, sill and meeting rails.

"No-Splash" Rain Protection:
Even during showers this *true* awning window can stay open with no danger of the rain back-splashing over the top vent.

Easy Operation:
A few effortless turns of the easy to reach operating handle adjust all sash simultaneously ...specially designed gearing in the dual-action hardware equalizes the lifting effort regardless of sash angle.

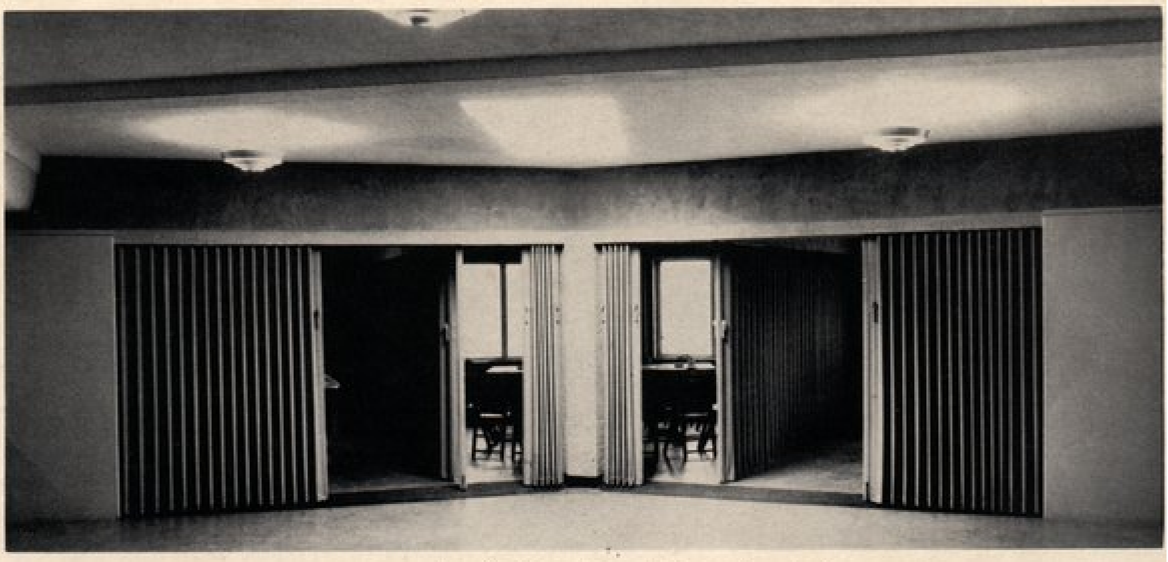
Lasting Permanized Finish:
Salt spray and salt air have no effect on the Gate City Aluminum Awning Window. Exhaustive tests have proven that the special etch and lacquer treatment applied to this aluminum window will preserve the smooth, satin finish for years.

Gate City AWNING WINDOWS
Wood and Aluminum

"Window Craftsmen for over 40 years"

GATE CITY SASH & DOOR COMPANY of FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

modernfold's folding wall stretched this church's usable area . . .



Church of the Advent, St. Petersburg Beach. "Modernfold was chosen by me for problems of area division not only as the most practical solution but to include beauty, softness and good taste as well. 'Modernfold' has been a steady recommendation of mine for many years."

C. Dale Dykema, A.I.A.
St. Petersburg, Florida

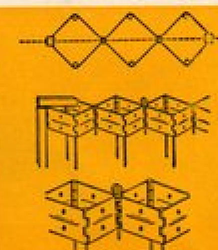
Space becomes more flexible, private and more usable—with Modernfold. Expand or enclose areas with fingertip ease. Adds texture and design. Modernfold is versatile and long wearing.



Notice slightly curved track was used to conform to existing architectural design.

"Custom line" provides standard and custom made sizes in many colors, for doors and room dividers.

"Spacemaster line" provides budget priced quality folding doors through standardization of size and color.



Pantographic, or Double Action. Exclusive double hinge plates at top and bottom attached to hinge intersections prevent sidewise twist or pull.

modernfold DOORS ®

call your Modernfold Distributor

Farrey's Wholesale Hardware Co., Inc.
Miami, Florida
McCann-Freeman Co.
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Alexander Gordon & Son
West Palm Beach, Florida
Midland Distributors
Orlando, Florida

Acme Jalousie Co.
St. Petersburg, Florida
Aichel Steel & Equip. Co.
Jacksonville, Florida

Dan Carter Co.
Tallahassee, Fla.